

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3592

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$3,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP 351,993.15

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keswick, Esq., Chairman.
Adolf von Arnim, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq.,
Egbert Iveson, Esq., H. D. Stewart, Esq.,
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
The Hon. J. J. Keswick, | The Hon. C. P. Chater,
H. Hopkin, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and
Shanghai.
Agents—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained
on application.

CHARTREY INCEBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [188]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,185,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the rate of 3 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 12 months 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital 500,000

Court of Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq., Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.,
H. Stollerfoth, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and
Amoy.

BANKERS:
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 3 " " 3 " "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 " "
Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [8]

Insurances.

THE
STANDARD.
ENDOWMENT
ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES
of this form of Assurance, the
following may be mentioned:—

- (a)—It secures an immediate Provision
for wife and family or other
relatives in event of early death.
- (b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.
- (c)—It supplies an excellent investment
for the regular accumulation of
small fixed sums of money.
- (d)—The Surrender and loan values are
larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN
THREE YEARS IN FORCE—
should the Policy-holder wish to dis-
continue future payments—he will
be entitled to receive, on application,
a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a
proportionate amount of the Sum
Assured, as explained in the Pro-
spectus.

Full particulars on application,
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
Standard Life Office,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [197]

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq., LO YUK MOON, Esq.,
LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1893. [194]

NOTICE.
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary,
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [198]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MR. SASSOON'S CUP AND SPOONS will
be shot for TO-MORROW, the 4th
November.—Ranges, 200 and 300 yards. Time,
3 P.M.

A. MANN,
Assist. Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1893. [51]

HONGKONG SMOKING CONCERT CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE FIRST CONCERT of the Season will
be held in the THEATRE ROYAL TO-
MORROW, the 4th November, at 9.15 P.M.—A.
J. LEACH, Esq., Q.C., is the Chair.

MEMBERS are requested to have their Names
written on their Tickets for presentation at the
door.

VIETOR Tickets may be had subject to the
regulations from any of the Committee.

JAMES A. LOWSON,
Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [1178]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THIS CLUB intends holding the ANNUAL
REGATTA on THURSDAY and FRI-
DAY, 14th and 15th December.

Crews for the CHAIRMAN'S CHALLENGE
CUP will be picked on MONDAY, the 6th
November, at 6 P.M.

E. D. SANDERS,
Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [1186]

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the
Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER
MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney,
will conduct the business of The Hongkong
Telegraph.

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1893.

WANTED.

A ROTARY PRINTING PRESS. Size
about 36 by 41 inches, or a trifle larger.
Must be in working order.
Apply, stating terms, &c. to
C. W.,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1893. [1014]

MORE BETTER.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

JUST now my thinks verry hard
What thing can send to you!
My look-see plenty little card,
Can buy-em pink or blue,
With piecee flour, bird, or cat,
Who man likee that?

Plenty other thing can buy,
No use my make send;
Who man wanthee butta fly
To post to follen fender?
With smallie things to fill a hat,
No man likee that.

More better catches GIBB's cards
With photos soft and mellow,
Pagoda, joss-house, Naval Yard,
And lines by a Longfellow
His cards have plegen English chat
Alla man be likee that.

GRIFFITH'S CHRISTMAS CARDS ARE
NOW READY.

BUY THEM AT THE STUDIO,
2, Ice House Road and Duddell Street,
Or from your Booksellers—
\$6 per dozen. Out Ports cash with order.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1893. [1118]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that
such a place as this was the one thing
needed to fit in between HOTELS, LITZ and the
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be
First-class in every detail. A place where one
may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK
at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later
if notice be given. He is also prepared to
SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES
per Menu or ORDER—the Parties sending
Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on
application.

Monthly Board for One Person \$35.00
Tiffin \$15.00
AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always
on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast \$0.50
Dinner \$1.00
SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served
in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [528]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UN-
FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and
Table Accommodation.

Apply to
Mrs. MATHER,
3, Podders Hill.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [39]

PORTLAND
CEMENT.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE ONODA CEMENT COMPANY,
AND
THE NIMON CEMENT COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared
to Execute Orders at Moderate Prices.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [190]

Intimations.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, is the
centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with
the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites
and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated
to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.
The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1893.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.
N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.
EX S.S. "JAVA."

A Very Large Stock of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES in BROWN and BLACK
LEATHER, TENNIS SHOES and CANVAS WALKING SHOES. DAWSON'S
CHRISTY'S HATS in BLACK, DRAB and BROWN.

TOBACCO and CIGARETTES.
WILL'S THREE CASTLE, VIRGINIA MIXTURE, CAPTAIN, NAVY CUT & TRAVELLER.
RICHMOND, CAVENDISH CO. NEGROHEAD.

NAUTICAL and ENGINEERING BOOKS.
CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1893. [52]

W. BREWER.

XMAS CARDS for HOME MAILS of 9th, 15th and 23rd—
NATIVE HAND-PAINTED on RICE PAPER.
NATIVE HAND-PAINTED MOUNTED, with PIDGIN ENGLISH POETRY.
JAPANESE HAND-PAINTED CARDS.
VIEWS of HONGKONG MOUNTED for XMAS CARDS.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1894.
THE ANGLO-CHINESE DATE BLOCKS 1894.
COLLINS' CALENDAR PAD and DIARY for 1894.

NEW SUPPLY LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES, TENNIS BATS,
BALLS, POLES and NETS.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [659]

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"Kremila"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East,
affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of
the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Podders' Wharf
(the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping
Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.
THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being
under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to
spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications.
The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public
BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.
A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour
adjoins the Hotel, and is under the same Management.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.
HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers
and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1893. [108]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

CHRISTMAS CARDS & SOUVENIRS.

OUR SELECTION OF NEW SEASONS' PRODUCTIONS IS NOW ON VIEW.
The ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL CARDS comprise:—A very Large and Choice
Variety, carefully Selected from the Leading Manufacturers.

As usual, we have made a Specialty of CHINESE and JAPANESE CARDS with PIDGIN
ENGLISH VERSES and CHARACTERISTIC NATIVE GREETINGS, also GRIFFITH'S
POPULAR SERIES of PHOTO CHRISTMAS CARDS representing LOCAL SCENES and
STUDIES of NATIVE LIFE.

WE suggest the following Publications as forming very acceptable Souvenirs for Friends at
Home, and former Residents at Hongkong and the Coast Ports:—

KELLY & WALSH'S GUIDE TO HONG-
KONG.—Containing, besides the usual de-
scriptive report of the various places of interest,
a succinct history of the Colony, and an
extremely interesting account of the Walks on
the Island and in the Neighbourhood.....\$1.

KELLY & WALSH'S ALBUM OF VIEWS
OF HONGKONG.—Consisting of 19 perma-
nent process Pictures, reproduced from Photo-
graphs, by Griffith.....\$1.

OUR ISLAND.—A Naturalist's Description of
Hongkong, by Sydney B. J. Skerrett,
F.R.G.S.....\$1.

JAPANESE PICTURE BOOKS, PRINTED
ON CREPE PAPER with QUANT
COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.

JAPANESE JINGLES50 Cents
OYUCHUSAN—The famous Japanese
Song.....60 Cents
KOHANASAN—Another Japanese
Song.....60 Cents
THE CHILDREN OF JAPAN40 Cents
THE FORTY-SEVEN RONINS.....40 Cents
THE RAT'S PLAINT—A Chinese
Legend75 Cents.

Condor's Flowers of Japan and the Art of Floral
Arrangement.....

Condor's Landscape Gardening in Japan.
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
Hongkong, 30th October, 1893.

Intimations.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE
STRAITS, LIMITED.

C. A. L. L.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT of 5% PER
SHARE DUE this day IS PAYABLE at
the rate of Two Shillings and Four Pence per
Dollar, say, \$2.40 per Share.

All Payments should be accompanied by
Share Certificates for endorsement.
S. L. DARBY,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1183]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1892.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to
send in to this Office a LIST of their
CONTRIBUTIONS of PREMIA for the year
ending 31st December last, in order that the
proportion of PROFIT for that year to be PAID
as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged.

Returns not sent in before the 30th instant will
be made up by the Company, and no subsequent
Claims or Alterations will be allowed.
By Order of the Directors
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1181]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

ON and after the 1st December next,
NO CHITS
will be accepted or credit given in the above
Hotel.

By Order of the Board,
R. TUCKER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1893. [1136]

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st December next,
NO CHITS
will be taken in the following Hotels,
"THE VICTORIA HOTEL,"
"THE PEAK HOTEL,"
"THE KOWLOON HOTEL."

DORABEE NOWROOJE,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1893. [1162]

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of November next, the
SHANGHAI TURKISH will be prepared
to Supply BRAUN/LARD in BLADDERS,
FRESH and PICKLED ENGLISH PORK,
SAUSAGES, &c., &c.

Also,
BEEF in JOINTS and CORNED, BLACK
PUDDINGS, PORK and GAME PIES.
S. R. GALE,
Shanghai, 13th October, 1891. [1160]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE and SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND
GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [639]

THE PHARMACY,
25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSRS. FLETCHER & Co. beg to
inform the Residents of Hongkong and
the Shipping Community, that they have now
OPENED at the above address. The Store is
managed by a thoroughly competent Chemist,
who takes every care that all DRUGS and
CHEMICALS used in the compounding of pre-
scriptions are PURE and FRESH.

FLETCHER & Co. have on hand a good
selection of Druggists' Sundries and Patent
Medicines.

Telephone No. 74. FLETCHER & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [1044]

D. R. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MI-
GRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE,
ERYSIPELAS, HOOFING COUGH, and
many other complaints. It is also the very
best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the
Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S
ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's
signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vaseline; its
effect is stimulating the closing up of Wounds,
is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and
Druggist.
Supplies constantly on hand at the China
Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for
China.

Beware of spurious imitations.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1891. [406]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL and PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
and GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [1798]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA."
Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at
5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric
Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1180]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN
GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, VENICE, Fiume,
AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rate to CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA,
LEVANT and ADRIATIC Ports).
THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA VALFRIDE."
Captain G. Costanzo, will be despatched as
above on MONDAY, the 6th November, at
Noon.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3
P.M. prior to date of sailing.
For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1893. [11087]

"GIBB" LINE OF CHINA AND
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.
(Taking through Cargo for TAYMANIA and New
Zealand, &c.)

THE Steamship
"TARTAR."
Captain Bailey, will be despatched for the
above Ports on or about SATURDAY, the 18th
instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [11184]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

Steamship "TROCAS."
Steamship "SPONDILUS."
Steamship "ELAX."
Steamship "VOLUTE."
Steamship "MUREX."
Steamship "CONCH."
Steamship "CLAM."
Steamship "BULLMOUTH."

(Taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to
NEW YORK.)

THE Next Sailings will be:—
FOR HAVRE AND LONDON,
S. S. "CLAM,"
via SINGAPORE on or about 27th November.

FOR HAMBURG AND LONDON,
S. S. "VOLUTE,"
via SINGAPORE on or about 27th November.

For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
N.B.—The Steamers of this Line will be
despatched monthly from Hongkong, and offer
exceptional advantages to Shippers of perishable
cargo, owing to an improved method of ventila-
tion. Copies of reports on out-turn of cargoes
may be had on application to the Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [1971]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"JOHN R. KELLY."
Chapman, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1891. [11017]

Consignees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA
AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consi-
gnees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Countersigna-
ture, and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [4]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR WHISKY (SQUARE BOTTLE).
This is one of the finest Whiskies ever imported into China. With Aged Water, or Hot Water and Sugar, it is simply delicious. —\$12 per case.

SCOTCH.

F.O.S.—A very fine Old Blended Whisky.—\$11 per case.

LOCHABER—A Mellow Old Scotch Whisky with fine flavour. —\$9 per dozen.

GLENMURRIE—A Pure Malt Whisky. Excellent value for the money. —\$7 per dozen.

GIN.

OLD TOM—A very fine Sweetened Gin. Bottled expressly for us. —\$5 per dozen.

KEY BRAND—In small White Glass Bottles. The very finest procurable. —\$3 per dozen.

CHARTREUSE, CURACOA, D.O.M., &c.

All previous quotations cancelled. The above prices are calculated for a 2½ Dollar. Hongkong, 25th October, 1893.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR STOCKS

CONFECTIONERY AND CHRISTMAS GOODS.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER

SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,

DRAGEES, PRALINES,

and a large selection

of

PURE CONFECTIONERY

from the leading Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL

CHOCOLATE CREMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME, GUAVA,

and other

FRUIT JELLIES

in great variety.

TOM SMITH'S

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS

MOUNTED IN PLUSH,

representing favourite subjects.

A Large Assortment of

ENGLISH AND JAPANESE CHRISTMAS

CARDS,

of handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all

tastes and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,

The Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY

REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS

MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893.

TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING IN MASHONALAND.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Matabele have been defeated in several

engagements; they are quite broken and have

lost half their "Imbire" regiment. Lobengula

is in full retreat pursued by Major Adams and

Forbes. The British columns have occupied

Bulawayo; their losses are slight. The Cape

Government has requested Sir Henry B. Loch

to telegraph Lord Ripon that the Chartered

Company, through the medium of the Hon.

Cecil J. Rhodes, should settle with the Matabele

subject to the control and approval of the

Secretary of State.

THE REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN ACT.

The House of Representatives at Washington

having passed the Repeal Bill, that was adopted

by the Senate, by one hundred and ninety-one

votes to ninety-four. President Cleveland signed

the measure forthwith. The Bill differs from

that passed in the House of Representatives

inasmuch as it commits the Government to

monetization whenever that policy is feasible.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DAWSON'S Whisky.

The appointment of Mr. A. P. Bennett as British

Vice-consul at Manila is announced.

At this great financial crisis she is a very lucky

summer girl who is able to send a young man to

DRINK Dawson's Whisky before meals as an

appetizer; after meals as a digestive.

The troopship *Himalaya* leaves home on or

about the first proximo with drafts for Ceylon,

Singapore and Hongkong.

THE "Heung Sing" Steamboat Co.'s steamer

Propolis left Semarang yesterday afternoon

for this port, and is due on or about the 11th inst.

SLYKINS—I hate to walk with a girl who holds

her dress up high. Flykyns—You're modest, eh?

Flykyns—It isn't that. You see, the fellow

behind has all the best of it.

H.M.S. *Egeria* was expected to arrive in Singa-

pore on the 28th ultimo. Having completed the

survey of the Anambas Islands it is reported

that she will forthwith return to England.

ON her last voyage from Hongkong and when

near Singapore the steamer *Durand* picked up

seven fishermen whose craft had been capsized

in a squall off Romaula Point on the 26th inst.

AN Emergency meeting of Zeland Lodge, No.

235, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand

Street, on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 8.30 for

9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially

invited.

We learn that the Spanish Government, acting

upon the recommendation of Commander P.

Ortiz de Zugasti, Spanish Consul at this port,

has conferred the order of La Cruz de Caballero

de la Real Orden de Isabel la Católica, upon

Mr. Moreira de Sá, formerly commander of the

Portuguese gun-boat *Bango*.

It is reported that considerable excitement

recently prevailed at Victoria, British Columbia,

over the discovery of a rich gold quartz district

on the west coast of the island, and a Government

mineralogist, after visiting the place, reports the

existence of veins varying from 4 ft. to 6 ft.

in thickness, the assays showing the value to range

from \$100 to \$2,000 per ton.

THE Singapore *Free Press* of the 26th ult. says:

"It is not definitely known whether there is any

substantial foundation for the rumour that a

Highland regiment from India will succeed the

Lincolnshire here. At any rate nothing further

has been heard by way of confirmation. It is

believed in some quarters that the 1st Shropshire

Regiment from Hongkong will be the next

infantry battalion in the Straits garrison."

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry

will play the following programme at the Barrack

Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30

o'clock:—

Polka—"Black and Tan".....Lindholm.

Quadrille—"London Life".....Coe.

Valse—"Sweet Bird".....Lindholm.

Schottische—"Happy Dances".....Lindholm.

Lancers—"The Sultan of Mocha".....O. Roder.

Valse—"Vergil Song".....Lindholm.

Quadrille—"Auf der Mauer".....Knöchel.

Valse—"Käpten".....Walden.

THERE is a stalwart Sikh in the "Force" who

seems to have a mistaken notion of the purpose

for which the regulation rifle is intended, and

that an unlimited application of it—wielded in

Donnybrook Fair style, is a fit mode of

stopping a run-away Celestial. At least such

an incident occurred last night whereby an

alleged ear-ring snatcher received such injuries

that he had to be conveyed to the Government

Civil Hospital for medical treatment. The case

is reported to be a rather serious one.

THE N. D. L. mail steamer *Lutich* sailed from

Singapore for German New Guinea on the 26th

ultimo taking 100 Chinese coolies under engage-

ment to work on the tobacco estates there.

Captains Cotton and Webster, who intend

exploring the interior of the country, were

also passengers. The Singapore *Free Press*

states that 75 additional coolies (Javanese) are

to be shipped at Batavia, so evidently the

strongest forces are being made to develop this

somewhat peculiarly acquired Tontonic posses-

sion.

THERE are several rumours afloat with more or

less of truth in them regarding Mr. Edison's

latest doing. According to a recent exchange,

he is really bending the whole of his inventive

faculty on the new one-reducing process which is

expected to make his name more famous in the

metallurgical world even than Bessemer's. The

latest idea which the great inventor is said to be

perfecting, is reducing the friction of water

against a moving vessel by producing hydrogen

by electricity and distributing the same along

the sides of the ship. Another idea is to force

oil from the joints of the water waterline plates

of a vessel, so that she slips through the water

with increased speed.

In the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. Justice

Ackroyd (sitting in Summary Jurisdiction), had

occasion to make a few approving remarks on

the creditable practice followed by some local

lawyers, of "rushing" unsuccessful litigants for

costs. His lordship said his attention had been

called to the custom of getting costs paid in

advance, and then sending a letter to the other

solitor or his client, threatening imprisonment

if the amount were not paid at once. It was a

highly objectionable practice, and could

not be too strongly reprobated. Of course,

in a few cases the parties might really wish to

avoid payment but the "screw" was put on

often where they really intended to pay, but

were not allowed any time. Sometimes it ap-

peared to be a matter of personal spite among

the solitors, and his lordship was resolved to

do all in his power to stop it.

THIS is the Arabian Nights-like sketch that an

American paper publishes of his Highness of

Johore. The Rajah of Johore, whose adventu-

res at Brighton are soon to engage the atten-

tion of the law courts, is a wealthy potentate

who rules autocratically, yet with some sympathy

with Western ideas. His State revenue is about

£1,700,000 a year, and he draws another

£1,000,000 a year from private property in Singa-

pore. He has settled the option question to his

own satisfaction by laying heavy taxes on the

use, which his vassals cheerfully pay, and thus

keep his coffers full. The rest of his revenue

comes from taxation of opium and gambling.

When in his robes and crown he wears

diamonds worth a couple of millions sterling.

His collar, caplets, belt, cuffs, and the handle

and scabbard of his sword, blaze with diamonds

and precious stones. He has a stud of two hun-

dred horses, a splendid palatine on Singapore,

and a three-hundred-ton steam yacht,

which is luxuriously furnished and carries last

year's long range.

DAWSON'S Perfection Old Scotch Whisky.

THE Slay, a French gunboat of 1,800 tons, carrying 4 guns and 120 men is now on route to the east.

THE moon has no water, astronomers tell us, so there is some excuse for its getting full regularly every month.

M. WYAT DE VILERS, the French Minister, is now in the colony and is staying in the Hongkong Hotel.

THE *Free Press* states that the *Leander* will not relieve the *Palas*, as the senior naval officer's ship, at Singapore, till the end of December or the beginning of January.

MR. CHANTREY INCHBALD, Manager of the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits Ltd., returned to Hongkong in the French mail last evening, after a well-earned holiday in Europe.

SAMMY—I hate to walk with a girl who holds her dress up high. **FLYKYN**—You're modest, eh? **SAMMY**—It isn't that. You see, the fellow behind has all the best of it.

THE two Chinamen who were recently tossed skywards by an infuriated bull over at Yau-mat, are rapidly recovering from their injuries and will shortly be discharged from the Civil Hospital, whither they were taken for treatment by the police.

JONES—If Mr. Oldboy makes any such assertion I will denounce him as a liar. **PRESTON**—Mr. Jones, I call you to order. **ON**—By-laws do not allow you to go that far. **JONES**—Then I call Mr. Oldboy a liar for as it is permitted by the by-laws of this association.

It is announced from London that Mr. Eckel Abraham Solomon, late of the colony of Hongkong, but now of 12, Leadenhall-street, has assumed the name of Ernest Sandeman. It is not generally thought that this fact will affect the solving of the Silver problem to any serious extent.

THE four-masted ship *Somali* which has hitherto been dogged by the worst of luck, was towed out to sea to-day after having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired in dock here. She is bound for San Francisco and it is to be hoped that her lines will in future be cast in smoother seas than those of the East have been.

THE Straits Times reports, that on the night of the 24th ult., as a constable was taking on shore in Penang harbour two Armenians and a Eurasian, who were alleged to have given trouble on board the *Lady Wald*, the sloop conveying them captured and the Eurasian was drowned. The deceased was a native of Calcutta, and was employed in the Penak Railway.

We read that the Vatican has despatched to the Powers a Note strongly protesting against the fact that the Freemasons have taken the first floor of the Borge Palace and there established a Grand Lodge. This is declared to be a direct insult to the Pope. The Palace having formerly belonged to the Pope. It adds that this act has been aided and abetted by the Italian Government.

ZOLA's latest ambition is to become a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. The novelist says that for twenty years past his minute researches into every class and phase of society, from high to low, have provided him with a stock of knowledge about the evils and mysteries of social life of such a nature as to make him an experienced physician in the application of legislative remedies. Zola should come East.

THE steamer *Cromarty*, Capt. W. S. Duncan, which arrived here the day before yesterday from Java, seems to have had a particularly unfortunate voyage. On the way up the third engineer, a young fellow of about 24 years of age, succumbed to a violent attack of fever and was buried at sea, while the chief officer and two of the crew received such injuries as to necessitate medical treatment. The chief officer's leg was so badly damaged that he had to be removed to the hospital this morning.

At the Magistrate's this morning before Comm. Hastings, three Chinese were charged, at the instance of Inspector Cleribury, of the Sanitary Board, with having committed a public nuisance by depositing refuse in the front of the Sanitary Board, Third Street, West Point. A previous conviction was recorded against the first defendant and he was fined \$20, the other two \$10 each. A point in the case was that it was shown the defendants had applied to the Government for permission to carry on their business but no reply had yet been received.

THE following is an announcement which appeared under the heading of "Last night's triple event" in the *Straits Times* of the 28th ultimo:—"The wife of a (resident) last night gave birth to three children—two boys and a girl. This is the second instance of such an occurrence in Singapore. On the first occasion, Mr. O'Connor, the then senior Magistrate of Police, recommended the matter to the police officer Governor and the happy mother, a Malay, received a bonus of 15 dollars." Is our friend *Arno* of the *Times* cultivating the fact here, we wonder, or is it a well-intended effort on his part to draw attention to a method by means of which bonuses and premiums may be earned?

We have it on the authority of a scientific exchange that by most people perfumes are looked upon as expensive luxuries, shirking every plausible reason for their use. Yet perfume is being used in every household. Yesterday being a rainy day, it was not surprising to find that the perfume was being used in every direction as better than disinfectant of ill odors, a safeguard, in fact, against the use of the perfume. It is the treatment of perfume, which is the basis of all perfumes, possess powerful antiseptic and refrigerant properties and on the principle that "prevention is better than cure," the use of such perfumes ought to be extensively encouraged. Of one essential oil in particular, Mr. Chamberland, a disciple of Pasteur, claims that no living germ of disease can resist its antiseptic action for more than a few hours. This is the oil of cinnamon. Many of our volatile oils possess similar properties. Lavender, for instance, which has been in use for years for its antiseptic action, is a valuable perfume in every household. Yesterday being a rainy day, it was not surprising to find that the perfume was being used in every direction as better than disinfectant of ill odors, a safeguard, in fact, against the use of the perfume. It is the treatment of perfume, which is the basis of all perfumes, possess powerful antiseptic and refrigerant properties and on the principle that "prevention is better than cure," the use of such perfumes ought to be extensively encouraged. Of one essential oil in particular, Mr. Chamberland, a disciple of Pasteur, claims that no living germ of disease can resist its antiseptic action for more than a few hours. This is the oil of cinnamon. Many of our volatile oils possess similar properties. Lavender, for instance, which has been in use for years for its antiseptic action, is a valuable perfume in every household. 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only entitled to the thanks of the Judge and the country—a somewhat unsatisfactory reward if a man be poor and has been a week or two in attendance upon justice. But when he has served on a jury at a trial or on a coroner's jury is there any other reward for his services except a summons, and even if he were not to be troubled with his being drawn a second time are remote.

It is remarkable that as justice is now administered in England there are very few challenges, either temporary or for cause. Old men at the bar may not have seen so many as a dozen jurors cited to be counsel on either side. It is rare, indeed, to find a juror objected to in any case of crime less in degree than murder, and even a score of murder cases may be tried without the limited right of challenge allowed being resorted to. Such a thing as spending weeks in impeaching a jury is utterly unknown. Generally a juror is challenged and sworn within five minutes. Should it be believed that there is any strong prejudice against a prisoner in his own district a change of venue is granted, and then justice is satisfied without fear or favor.

The vagaries of British juries have at all times been the subject of ridicule and merriment, but at the worst their blunders are only attributable to stupidity or to the pertinacious obstinacy of headstrong, opinionative members, naturally disposed to take the opposite or weak side in any controversy. Charges of corruption or of intentional determination to befriended or injure a prisoner at all hazards are rarely heard. They could have little foundation in fact. A jury may be stupid and very much perplexed in arriving at a unanimous verdict, but it is not dishonest. It has nothing to fear in giving its verdict, for the names are rarely published, and if they were they would be unknown to the public. The bribing or successful influencing of jurors in any manner is practically unknown. If any one were to talk to a juror about a case in which he is engaged it is quite certain he would be very severely dealt with for contempt of court. In civil cases there have been a few instances of foolish attempts to prime a juror out at luncheon with opinions that should not be uttered in his presence. The persons who are thus guilty of gross bad conduct, if reported, would be liable to cost what a judge can do to repress their inclinations. The oath which a juror takes in trying a person is quaint, but very precise: "You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our sovereign lady, the Queen, and the prisoner at the bar whom you shall have in charge, and a true verdict give according to the evidence, so help you God."

As a rule jurors do not trouble themselves with note-taking. They listen to the evidence with as much attention and analysis as a juror can be capable of exerting, and that is sufficient. There are always a few sharp heads on a jury, and silently and sublimely the duller heads take their conclusions from them ready made. The juror is swayed alternately by the addresses of counsel, and naturally the ablest and most skillful speaker has a good chance of making the deepest impression. It is, however, on the evidence that verdicts should be given, and in arriving at a just decision on the tortuous and confusing admissions and qualifications of witnesses material assistance is given by the Judge, who endeavors to sum up impartially, and is sure to demolish any fallacies set up by counsel. The defect of the system is that too often a juror sees his way to a verdict from what the Judge says, and does not sift the evidence pro and con for itself. But would matters not be worse if the evidence were pitched at the jury without a word of comment, however reasonable and analytical? A skilled juror is able to analyze the evidence of a complicated arrangement set to arbitration, and so the juror is spared the infliction. Not so the litigants, who generally find arbitration proceedings twice as tedious and far more costly than if they had been dealt with in court. The famous Tichborne case in its two phases of claim and prosecution for perjury must have tried the jurors' patience severely. There were no juries, but the arrangement between the parties, and the jury must have felt their enforced attendance in court as a species of imprisonment wearing out their lives. The present Lord Chief Justice of England made in opposing the claim an opening speech which lasted thirty-three days. Nor was it prolix or irrelevant, but a model of orderly eugency and lucidity, so much so that it convinced the jury, who announced that their minds were made up, and thus rest upon the claimant the reverse of sleeping to be consulted. Lawyers who have to spend several months over a case as a martyr to the judicial system. In such extreme instances they are probably released for life from further service, and they deserve their emancipation.

The mode of impeaching a jury in England impresses the average American as simplicity itself in the sense of taking every juror as honest, capable and unbiased. Before either Judge or counsel arrive the jury are called to the bar, associate around a little box with slips of paper and call out, "Gentlemen of the common (or special) jury, come to the box as your names are called." The jurors respond with "Here!" and one by one take their seats until the requisite twelve are assembled. When the Judge enters and a case is ready the jurors are sworn, and they may sit in judgment on causes or crimes through the day unless differences of conviction compel them to retire for consultation, when another jury is obtained. In the case of a verdict the jury are called to the box, and the verdict is read out. An aversion akin to horror is entertained against serving on a coroner's jury, but as the coroner's office is a very ancient institution and very important, it must be sustained in all its dignity. A coroner's quest may be more or less than twelve. Coroners have the privilege of being in the position to pay jurors a fee, but it is only a trifle, and indeed so contemptible when viewed in the light of the individual that it is not worth the trouble of hand and their duties over to some charity, which is not greatly enriched thereby.

Some men there are, however, so very needy that the coroner's stipend or emolument is a welcome addition to their scanty income. It provides them at least with their beer and tobacco, and as inquests are easily always held in public-houses or inns, the thirsty have not far to go for refreshment. At Newcastle-on-Tyne the custom prevails of having one set of jurors for duty at coroners' inquests. It is not obligatory to select the same men, but the same men are generally selected because they are on the spot or within call when wanted, and coroners as men of business do not want to waste time. There are advantages in the system, for long experience of the manner in which people come by their death suddenly enables them to arrive at conclusions by short cuts, and the coroner is saved the trouble of summing up at any length to men whose experience in such matters is as profound as his own, leaving legal technicalities out of the question. Were tampering with jurors to be feared, this system could not continue, but thus far it has not resulted in harm. Perhaps more depressing than the fate of the coroner's twelve is the experience of County Court jurors. Less than twelve good men and true are needed for a verdict before these tribunals, but while waiting to be called they sit in a stifling atmosphere in which all the odors of an old clo' or junk shop are sickeningly represented.

In England they hang women as well as men when they are found guilty of murder not admitting of condonation. It occasionally happens that a jury of women is appointed to decide upon

a delicate question put forward as a reason why the death penalty should not be carried out, at least immediately. To take two lives where one only is forfeit is too draconian to contemplate. Should a child be born, the life of the mother is usually spared, but that is a matter not resting with the judge but with the crown. The jury system has failed in all countries, but it is a beneficial bulwark in the administration of justice. There is a tendency to bring it into disrepute and certainly it is not, however, when it is necessary to have verdicts of hundreds in order to do out twelve or twelve and a half.

A GUILTY YOUTH.

The following capital story is told by Hermann, the famous conjuror, in a recently published hard-boiled book "Poker." "I remember one night," Mr. Hermann relates, "that in order to amuse a few friends I sat down to a quiet little game of poker. You see it was this way. I met some friends, and was introduced to an innocent-looking youth of the master persuasion, whose face was as vacant in expression as a pound of putty. This youth had been bragging of his powers as a poker player, and had made the others so tired that they whispered me to take the contest out of him for the first time in it.

"I was ready, and we sat down. Well, when we began the game I allowed the youngster to win, in order to get him interested, and the better to enjoy the circus the others dropped out, and my victim and I had the table to ourselves. Of course I was to give him back whatever I won from him. That was understood. Every time my victim won I gave him a pound of putty in his pocket, and would chip in the 'stud' as he called it. After he had won a respectable pile I began to get my work in, and by handling and dealing the cards in my own peculiar way I soon had his pile in a fair way to innocuous detour.

"Occasionally I would let him win, just to keep the fun up; and I don't know but what I enjoyed my opponent's innocence as much as did my friends. But all things must have an end. Finally I cleaned him out, much to his surprise, and then my friends really could not keep it any longer.

"I say, old man," said 'do you know who you've been playing with?'

"Yes," replied my victim, calmly, 'Hermann, the magi man; and he's a good player.'

ARCHITECTURE IN ALL AGES.

Solomon's Temple was begun B.C. 1004. Obelisks were probably the first monuments. The Parthenon at Athens was finished B.C. 438.

The Corinthian order began to appear B.C. 350. The church spire originated in the Twelfth century.

The pyramids of Egypt were begun about B.C. 1500. The Mosque of Omar, at Jerusalem, was begun A.D. 637.

The Divan of architecture was begun about B.C. 650. St. Paul's London, was begun in 1675 and finished in 1710.

St. Peter's at Rome was begun in 1450 and finished in 1626. The Romans had no hinges; all their doors turned on pivots.

The Ionic order came into fashion among the Greeks B.C. 500. The Aspyria were sun-dried bricks.

Many of the leading Government buildings at Washington are in the Greek style. Over 2,000 obelisks, in position or fallen, are known to exist in various parts of Egypt.

The Church, now the Mosque, of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, was begun A.D. 532. Over 400 triumphal arches were built by the Romans, twenty-one in the city of Rome.

Buildings that 400 years were spent in building the temple of Diana at Ephesus at the base of Mount Mimas at Aialia a stone 32 feet broad and 240 long.

The Greeks are believed to have borrowed the idea of the foliated capital from the Egyptians. Roman architecture differed from that of Greece in its luxuriance rather than elegance.

Greek temples were always uncovered or open to the sky. The largest Greek temple was that of Jupiter Olympus. It was 370 feet long, 60 broad and 220 high.

Greek architecture was based on the tower of trees which formed the original shelter of that people. Egyptian temples were usually approached by an avenue, guarded by a row of sphinxes on each side.

The Chinese pagoda is a development of the pointed tent; the Egyptian temple of the cave-dwelling.

Nineveh was fifteen miles by nine, the walls 100 feet high and thick enough for three chariots to drive abreast.

The excavated temples near Bombay in India, would require the labor of 40,000 men for forty years to complete.

The Freemasons were for several centuries during the Middle Ages the sole architects and builders of church edifices.

There were over 100 colossal statues in the City of Rhodes, beside the great bronze image that bestowed the harbor.

Several of the Aztec pyramids exceed 300 feet in height. They are generally composed of a mound of earth faced with stone.

The Cathedral of Rheims, the earliest example of Gothic, was first built in 1240, and reconstructed in pure Gothic in 1250.

The pyramid of Cholula stands on a base 30 yards each way. It was 150 feet high and contained 7,000,000 cubic yards of earth.

The Renaissance style began to prevail in Italy in the early part of the Fifteenth century, under the labors of Brunelleschi and others. Several placed in the temple of Memphis colossal figures of himself and wife each 10 feet high, and each of his children 20 feet.

Chimneys were unknown to the ancients, and are not mentioned by any Greek or Roman architect. A hole in the roof let out the smoke. The Greek style of building, modified to modern needs, has been most successfully used in Paris, where many palaces are seen of this construction.

The greatest domes in the world are those of St. Peter's, St. Paul's, the Invalides, in Paris; St. Isaac's, in St. Petersburg, and the Capitol, in Washington.

The largest of the pyramids is 543 feet high and 693 feet on the sides; its base covers eleven acres. Many of the stones are 30 feet long, 4 broad and 3 thick.

A leading feature of Roman architecture was the bath-house. Of the 3 there were 836 public in Rome, fifty of which could accommodate 1,500 bathers at the same time.

The palace of the Kings of Babylon may still be easily traced. It is a vast mound 200 yards long, 100 broad and 8 feet high, and strengthened with buttresses.

The Scargillo, at Constantinople, is a group of palaces belonging to the Sultan. It is a triangle three miles around, and contains over 100 buildings, some of great splendour.

Solomon's Temple was 102 feet long, 36 feet broad and 34 feet high. Though deemed a wonder of the world it was not larger than many private houses of the present time.

The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 425 feet long, 225 broad, and with statues and columns innumerable. Of this magnificent structure not a trace remains, even of the foundations.

Our lack of knowledge of the architecture of the Phoenicians, Hebrews and other Oriental nations is due partly to the fact that they used wood and other perishable materials in building. Carthage was forty-five miles in circumference, situated on a peninsula. On the land side there were triple walls, guarded by towers so large that the basement of each contained stalls for 300 elephants.

The city of Babylon, in Great Britain, is cut in the side of a mountain. There are 12,000 artificial caves, some very large, and two statues, one 20 feet high, each hewn from a single stone.

The Tower of Babel, at Babylon, was composed of eight square towers, one upon the other, the pile being 660 feet high. Babylon was a square, fifteen miles on each side, the walls 87 feet thick and 370 feet high.

The wall of Severus, separating England from Scotland, was thirty-six miles long and guarded by twenty-one forts. It was 20 feet high and 24 feet thick, and to the north was protected by a moat 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

The no date pyramid in China, had also stories of the combined height of 265 feet. The pyramid was 148 feet above the highest story. It derived its name from being covered with plates of porcelain. It cost 2,485,484 ounces of silver.

The distinctive form of American architecture may be seen in the modern office building now so popular in most of the large cities in America. It combines in the highest degree utility with elegance and is at once a model of convenience and beauty.

The best examples of Cyclopean buildings are at Babylon. There are stones in the Babel wall 30 feet above the level, several of which are 60 feet long, 24 thick and 16 broad, each stone weighing over 2,500 tons, all cut, dressed and brought from distant quarries.

The most curious palace in the world is the Alhambra, in Spain. It was originally a fortress, so great in extent as to be capable of holding 10,000 men. It was begun in 1278 and finished in 1374. It contains numerous halls and corridors, all decorated in the highest style of Moorish art.

The largest single structure in the world for audience and spectacular purposes is the Colosseum at Rome. It is in the form of an ellipse; its long diameter is 615 feet, its short 360, the height of the outer wall 164. The arena is 281 feet long by 176 broad. The tiers of seats accommodate 100,000 spectators.

Evening seats are general, but for comfort during the summer season, the seats of honor in the East are of an used as outdoor gardens. The Greeks gave the roof a slight elevation in the middle; the Romans increased it to one-fifth of the span. The high pointed roofs of modern times are of German origin.

The State Capitol of Texas is the largest State building in the United States and the seventh in size among the buildings of the world. It is a vast Greek cross of red Texas granite, with a central rotunda covered by a dome 310 feet high. It was begun in 1881 and finished in 1888, having cost about \$3,000,000. It was paid for with 3,000,000 acres of public land, deeded to the capitalists who executed the work.

The Roman aqueducts were marvels of architecture. The Anio was forty-three miles long; the Marcia forty-one, of which thirty-eight miles were on 7,000 arches 70 feet high. The Claudia was forty-seven miles long, 180 feet high. The extreme length of Roman aqueducts brought 4,000,000 cubic feet of water daily into the city and the various sections of the metropolis were supplied with water by 1,501 pipes.

The United States Capitol at Washington is one of the most majestic buildings in the world. It was first begun in 1793 when the north wing was founded. This was finished in 1800, and was soon a wing was begun in 1811. The building was burned by the British in 1814, and rebuilding did not begin until 1817. In 1851 the new extension began; the House of Representatives first occupying its present hall in 1857, the Senate its present quarters in 1859. The dome was constructed between 1856 and 1865. The cost of the building has exceeded \$30,000,000. The dome is 907 feet high and 135 feet in diameter, containing 4,000 tons of iron, arranged to move during atmospheric changes like the unfolding of a ship. The rotunda beneath is 95 feet in diameter and 180 feet high. The extreme length of the building is 751 feet; extreme breadth, 324. It covers 153,112 square feet of ground. The architecture is of the Corinthian order, the material of the central structures yellowish sandstone painted white; of the wings, white marble, tinged with blue.—Globe-Democrat.

DEAFNESS COMPLETELY CURED! Any person suffering from Deafness, Noise in the Head, &c., may learn of a new, simple treatment, which is proving very successful in completely curing cases of all kinds. Full particulars, including many unsolicited testimonials and newspaper press notices, will be sent post free on application. The system is without doubt, the most successful ever brought before the public. Address, Aural Specialist, Albany Buildings, 30, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CADE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to Order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

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No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo. Quickest dispatch with lowest possible rates.

J. W. KEW & Co. (Incorporated in England) 10, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the Highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Valentin and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES. No. 4, Queen's Road Central. [1893]

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 4, Queen's Road Central. [1893]

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893. [1893]

THE HONGKONG LODGE, No. 525.

Advertisements.

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Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at Day-light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAURIAK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893. [1190]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," Captain J. G. Offitt, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893. [1194]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CATHERINE APCAR" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 6th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893. [1191]

A CARD. PROFESSOR SERS has returned with his WONDERFUL PHONOGRAPH and will receive parties (by arrangement preferred) at the SHOW ROOMS OF THE VICTORIA HOTEL FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893. [1195]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. AN INTERIM DIVIDEND on account of the Year 1893, at the Rate of FORTY CENTS per Ten Dollar Share (or 4 per cent. on the Capital of the Company) will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after the 15th instant, on Warrants to be obtained from the Undersigned. Local Shareholders are requested to apply to the Company's Office for their Warrants as the same are only posted to addresses outside the Colony.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from Friday, the 10th instant, till Thursday, the 16th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no TRANSFER OF SHARES can be registered.

A. H. MANCELL, Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893. [1192]

PUBLIC AUCTION. A. E. SKEELS & Co., at their SALE ROOMS, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL, on TUESDAY, the 7th November, 1893, at 2.30 P.M. Promptly.

CONSIGNMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD AND GOLD-PLATED JEWELLERY, Comprising—

Watch-Chains, Scarf Pins, Studs, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Brooches, Charms, &c., &c. ALSO, One Musical Box (18 Tunes), quite new with Dances & Halls.

One Musical Box (5 Tunes), quite new. One Marine Chronometer, Biaculous. One Compass and Sextant, all in Good Order. Marble and other Clocks, Two 1/2 Photo Cameras, Lenses, 1/2 Photo Plates, 1/2 Photo Printing out Paper, an Invoice of Electro-Plated Cret Stands, Tobacco Pipes, Flannel Shirts, Pyjama Sleeping Suits, &c., &c.

On view on Monday and Tuesday next. SALE TERMS—Cash on delivery. A. E. SKEELS & Co., Auctioneers & Valuers. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893. [1193]

Intimations.

AN APPEAL. THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CADE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

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Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED CARPETS AND RUGS.

WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, BALMORAL AND VELVET PILE. MADRAS AND KENSINGTON SQUARES. AXMINSTER AND PARQUET RUGS.

CURTAINS. SILK BROCADES, TAPESTRY AND CHENILLE. RIDER-DOWN QUILTS AND CUSHIONS. BLANKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hongkong, 28th October, 1893. [1157]

W. POWELL & CO. NEW GOODS.

BALL DRESS SILKS. OPERA CLOAKS. SILK STOCKINGS. KID, SUEDE AND SILK GLOVES. EVENING WRAPS, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO. Hongkong, 28th October, 1893. [16]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned will Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) 4th November, 1893, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALE ROOMS, ZETLAND STREET, AN INVOICE OF JEWELLERY, Comprising—

GOLD LOCKETS, GOLD CROSSES, GOLD BRACELETS, GOLD LADIES' RINGS and EARRINGS, &c., &c. ALSO, A GREAT ASSORTMENT of JET, MOTHER OF PEARL, SILVER and GILT JEWELLERY.

ONE CROSS AND FIVE STARS OF HIGH SPANISH ORDERS in GOLD, ENAMEL and SILVER, &c., &c. TERMS OF SALE—As customary. F. RAPP, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1182]

PUBLIC AUCTION. OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, CURIOS, &c.

FIRST SALE OF THE SEASON!! THE Undersigned has received Instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 4th November, 1893, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALE ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET, (Having just arrived from the North of China), A VALUABLE AND FINE COLLECTION OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS, Comprising—

PORCELAINS from the Ming Dynasty, the reigns of Kianghi, Kienlung, down to Modern Date, such as VASES, JARS, BOWLS, DISHES, PLATES, &c., in Five Colours; OLD JADE, OLD PEKIN CLOISONNE, OLD BRONZES, OLD SOOCHOW LACQUER, BLACKWOOD CARVINGS, SILK EMBROIDERIES; AND OTHER CURIOS.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale. On view from Friday, the 3rd November. TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery. GEO. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [1189]

Intimations.

IN THE COLONIAL COURT OF ADMIRALTY OF HONGKONG. SUIT No. 9 of 1893.

JEBSEN AND OTHERS.....PLAINTIFFS. Against THE STEAMSHIP "BANT

